The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,307.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,879 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 17th August, at noon.

	August.		August.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Madras	30
			September.
„ Carwar	19	„ Coconada	1
„ Narrakal	21	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Galle	25	„ False Point	4
„ Negapatam	27	Arrives Calcutta	5

The Asia will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, weather permitting.

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

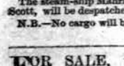
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	10
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	26	„ Bushire	12
„ Muscat	29	„ Linga	14
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	16
	Sept.		
„ Linga	1	„ Muscat	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	20
„ Fao	5	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive Bussorah	6	Arrive Bombay	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Mahratta, 742 tons, 190 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, the STEAM TUGS "Jorawur," "Rustom," and "Wadalla," built of iron; the two former Paddle, and the latter Screw; gross tonnage 183, 97, and 100 tons respectively; horse power, 100, 45, and 20 respectively.

TENDERS for the purchase of each or all of the vessels should be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Marine. The acceptance or otherwise of the offers for the above vessels being at the option of Government.

The above Tugs are now at Butcher's Island, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship VICTORIA, Captain Gregory, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the owners of the Victoria.

Bombay, 30th July, 1869.

NOTICES.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

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Now ready,

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THE CODE of CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. (Act XXV. of 1861 and Act VIII. of 1869,) annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

By H. T. PRINSEP,
Bengal Civil Service.

Price Rs. 16; or by post, Rs. 17 cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co., BOMBAY.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

JEWANJEE & Co.

Poona, 1st July, 1869.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

And a large stock of other sundries.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. SUMATRA has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. DELTA, from Southampton, 17th July.
„ POONA, from Marseilles, 25th July.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
s. s. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 10th July.
„ ALBANIAN, from Liverpool, 11th July.
„ TANJORE, from Marseilles, 18th July.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship MAYARAM DAYARAM, H. T. Platts, Commander, arrived from Singapore, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Delivery orders granted by the undersigned.

HAIJEE ZEENAL ABINDEEN SHIRAZEE,
Owner of the Mayaram Dayaram.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—For the convenience of VISITORS to POONA during the ensuing Holidays and Races, ordinary RETURN TICKETS, issued on and after FRIDAY next the 13th instant, until the end of September next, will be available for return within seven days from the date of issue.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 12th August, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—BRAKE BLOCKS.—TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of 1,000 BRAKE BLOCKS of various sizes to be cut out of best well seasoned Mango Wood—the whole to be delivered within two months from the date of acceptance of Tender. Sketches of the Blocks, price half rupee, with the numbers required of each size, can be obtained by an application to the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders which must specify the price for each size delivered at the Stores, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday, 1st September next.

A Cash deposit of Rs. 50 must accompany each Tender. A further deposit, making a total of 10 per cent. upon the aggregate amount, will be demanded from the party with whom a Contract may be made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 12th Aug., 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAIRAM OODHAOJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, hath contracted to sell to BAUNSRAZ KURSON, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, standing upon Fazendary ground, situate at Telliwady, on the northern side of the Withulwady Road, without the Fort of Bombay, bounded by the Collector of Assessment under No. 75, and bounded on the east by the house of the said Hunsraz Kurson, on the west by the house of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanjee, on the north by the public gully called Telly Street, and on the south by the public road called Withulwady road. Any person or persons having any claims on the said premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are requested to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, the Purchaser's Solicitor, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim.

MANISTY and HURRELL,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against purious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Houses hold Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dyes.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

W. V. WRIGHT and Co.'s
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP
Registered as
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

This Soap is compounded from our "Liquor Carbonis Detergens," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluviasf house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them after which the soap has been used for washing.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The fact assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sabo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, the preparation is put into the form of such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867. British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists, And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors, W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY, Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists, Southwark Street, London, S.E.

Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.

Established 1857.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo, Kurrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, ...	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Lafitte, Blue capsule, ...	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, ...	„ 22 0	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, ...	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, ...	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc, White capsule, ...	„ 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, ...	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry.....Labelled.....	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, ...	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17
„ Braunsberger	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	...
„ Forsteer Schnitt	„ 34	...
„ Rudesheimer	„ 26	...
„ Hochheimer	„ 23	...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine.....	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0

SPIRITS.
The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, Old Pale Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale Yellow capsule.....	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, White capsule.....	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality Do.	„ 21
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality Do.	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish Do.	„ 23
„ Scotch.. Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White.....Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, ... „ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen ..... „ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best) ..... „ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co,

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE—
Green Seal, Quarts, in 1 doz. cases, Rs. 42 per doz.
Pints „ 2 „ „ 21
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co's Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8
The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—
Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... ... ... }
Bass' Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-6 per dozen..

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of the HOUSE No. 12, situate in Military Square, suitable either for Offices or Dwelling. Also, the GROUND FLOOR of the same premises.—Apply to Mr. NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, No. 40, Meadow Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN,"
"JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND
"LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.

MANZANILLA and SHERRY.
BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Breakfast Wine	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry ...	29 0
33 0	½		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, mellow and dry Wine	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Credit.		Cash.
45 0	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle.....	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.....	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine.....	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	(The Sterling Brand, a gold whole Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	(Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	35 0
*43 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	33 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior.....	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended... 34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant..... 40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim,	Vintage 1868.....	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto 1862.....	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim	ditto 1862.....	21 0
25 0	Ostrich	ditto 1862.....	22 0
25 0	Nierstein	ditto 1862.....	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg	ditto 1862.....	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Braunenberg,	Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg	ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen	ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened with active inquiries for Colabas and Mazagons, which rose to Rs. 1,710 and Rs. 1,285, respectively, for time, viz., 15th September. A good many transactions took place in these shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	P. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	581
10,000	500	100	Do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	102
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,620
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	355
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	210
13,500	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,500	200	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,645
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	655
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	219
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,240
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	290-5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.9	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. | 1,290

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200 ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	2,000	850	300 ps.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
	12,000	11,000	1750 ps.	Apollo Press Co.	10,350
200	2,000	all	4000 o.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
500	500	all	1000 o.	Do. New	500
700	1,886	all	1000 o.	Colaba Press Co	11,400
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	2,500	all	1000 p.	Fort Press Co.	2,450
300	2,000	1,800	100 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	5,000	all	425 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,550
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,650
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	...	Timcevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay.
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United
800	500	all	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern
2,200	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	90
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	235

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	55
25	125		Do. China	3–3½
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
			East India Bank's	15–16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
120	60	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	510
8,500	2,400	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.	100

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	7 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	223
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	106-10
Bar Silver	,,	15-1
Gold Leaf	,,	16
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16-9-9
Australian Gold	,,	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113
Five per cent.	109
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl.
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103
Do. Do. Market Rate	102

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 12.

Malcolmson, Captain, 95th Regiment, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 12.

Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 11th August, 1869.

The undermentioned Officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani, according to the lower standard:—

Cornet E. T. J. de Rennick.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Assistant Surgeon J. D. Gunning, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, from 1st July 1869 to 20th July 1869, on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon R. A. Elliott, 95th Foot, 30 days, from date of departure to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel D. G. Anderson, Royal Artillery, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General, vice Colonel Wallace, C.B., whose tenure of Office has expired.

Lieutenant H. Martin, Wing Subaltern 24th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under the Rules of 1868.

Lieutenant F. W. Bean, Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant 6th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. W. Hastings, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Oudh, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant H. C. Davies, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

Lieutenant George Coussmaker (Staff Corps), Cadre 23rd Regiment N. I., is to have the position of Captain from the 14th May 1869, vice Adams, retired.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew Nisbett Edwards Riddell, having completed twelve years' service, to be Surgeon from the 4th August 1869, under the provisions of paragraph 23 of the General Order by the Government of India No. 1660 dated 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Conductor W. Wild, of the Commissariat Department, is promoted to Deputy Assistant Commissary from the 16th September 1868, for his services in Abyssinia.

Captain J. H. Lloyd, Staff Corps, Superintendent of the States of Rajcote and Limree, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 9 9th January 1869, the furniture of Lock Hospitals will be accounted for, in the usual manner, to the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, by the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Francis Shrubb Iredell, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. H. Mayhew is appointed Acting Third Class Deputy Collector of Kurrachee, vice Mr. W. Boulton with retrospective effect from 16th February last, the date on which Captain Dodd's services were transferred to the Military Department.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed the Departmental Examinations according to the Lower and Higher Standards on the dates specified:—

Lower Standard.

Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, with credit, Mr. J. W. Walker, with credit, Mr. B. DeLa Sharkey, with credit, Mr. W. W. Loch, Mr. S. Hammick, Mr. E. Hosking, and Mr. H. E. Winter, on 12th July 1869.

Higher Standard.

Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. J. F. Fleet, Mr. J. L. Johnson, Mr. S. H. McMinn, Mr. J. T. Muir, Mr. E. J. Ebden, Mr. W. Porteous, Mr. F. Birkbeck, and Mr. Balajee Babajee, Probationary Mamlutdar of Poorundhur, on 15th July 1869.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie to act as Second Assistant Collector of Nasrick.

Mr. H. J. Parsons to act as Second Assistant Collector of Sholapoor.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt to act as Second Assistant Collector of Tanna.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Mahalkurrees in the Punch Mahals, with the powers of a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864:—

Azum Jethalal Shivlal, in Jhalode Petta.

Azum Roognath Anundram, in Halole Petta.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon R. C. Thorp, M.D., received charge of the Civil Jail, and Police Hospitals, and Registrarship of Marriages at Ahmednuggur, on the 31st ultimo, after office hours, from Assistant Surgeon A. N. E. Riddell.

Assistant Surgeon J. Roche is confirmed in the appointment of Civil Surgeon at Kotree, Sind.

Mr. H. S. K. Bellairs, Head Master Belgaum High School, has passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Station of Tanna, hitherto attached to the Chaplaincy of Byculla, will in future be under the charge of the Chaplains of the Cathedral.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Kemball one of the Trustees of St. Paul's Church at Poona.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Mr. P. Hewett, District Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad, is transferred to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police as Inspector at Surat.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

The privilege leave of absence for three months granted to Colonel Pbayre, Political Superintendent Upper Sind Frontier, is cancelled at his own request.

The privilege leave for three months, granted to Mr. W. Foxton, Acting Judge of Shikarpoor, is cancelled at his own request.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 7.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:—

Mr. C. Twigg, five months, on medical certificate.

Mr. G. N. Barlow, one month, on private affairs.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie, six months, on medical certificate.

Mr. Percy Wigram, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 23rd ultimo, is re-attached to the N. W. Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh.

The Notification placing the services of Assistant Surgeon B. T. Suffrein at the disposal of the Foregin Department is hereby cancelled.

Mr. F. Lincoln, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow, is appointed to be Civil Judge of Lucknow.

Mr. J. Dyson, Officiating Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to be Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow, vice Mr. Lincoln.

Lieutenant T. H. Holdich, R. E., is granted substantive rank as an Assistant Surveyor of the 1st Grade with effect from the 15th of December last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Joseph West Ridgeway, Officiating 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor General for Central India, is appointed a Justice of the Peace for British India.

Captain H. M. Burlton, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer of the 1st Regiment of the Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 1st August 1869, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The services of Lieutenant L. R. Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department at his own request.

Mr. T. L. Crawley, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class in the Central Provinces, is granted one month's leave of absence, on medical certificate, in extension of leave.

The undermentioned Officers of the British Burmah Commission have passed the prescribed examination in Indian History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence:—

Lieutenant H. A. Gower Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant C. B. Cooke, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

Major W. H. Beynon, Political Agent at Jeypore, is granted three months' furlough from the 15th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. G. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for one year.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant W. Loch, of the 104th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government, in view to his appointment to the Sind Horse as a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Colonel,—Edward Palmer.

Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Campbell and Major N. St. L. Carter.

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.

Jamalpore, 2 Companies.

Captains H. Carrick and J. C. Batchelor; Lieutenant C. Cleworth, and Ensigns J. G. Sumner and J. M. Stewart.

Dinapore, 1 Company.

Captain P. Corbet, Lieutenant E. B. Harris, and Ensign H. Anderson.

Allahabad, 2 Companies.

Captains J. Strachan and D. Reid; Lieutenants G. H. Ford and J. Naismith; and Ensigns T. Mecklenburgh and J. Carmichael.

The appointment of the Captains and Subalterns is subject to their passing an examination in drill.

Major-General J. Travers, V.C., of Infantry, employed temporarily on the Divisional Staff of the Army, is brought permanently on the establishment, in succession to Major-General P. Harris, deceased.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department:—

Assistant Surgeon J. Dougall, of the Madras Medical Department, in medical charge of the 38th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant H. B. Abbott, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Acting Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden, with effect from the 23rd July 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Borlase Stevens, of the Bengal Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet from the 16th July 1869, under the operation of Clause 8 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following temporary appointments are made in the commissioned grades of the Ordnance Department from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant G. Lamb, Royal Artillery, Officiating 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance, having proceeded on leave on the 13th May 1869, Lieutenant C. Cowie, 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance from that date.

Captain J. Stewart, Royal Artillery, 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance, having returned from England, is appointed to officiate as 1st Class Commissary of Ordnance from 12th July 1869, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Harcourt on furlough; Captain A. Walker, Royal Artillery, reverting to his proper grade of 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance, and Lieutenant C. Cowie to his proper grade of 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance from that date.

The following is a paragraph of a Military letter from [illegible] dated the 19th ultimo:—

The following Officers have elected the Furlough Rules of 1868, viz.:—Major-General G. Ramsay, Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Reddie, Major T. E. Webster, Captain L. Wavell, Captain H. N. Noble, Lieutenant J. A. Temple, Lieutenant E. Kitson, Surgeon C. Lowdell, Lieutenant H. Trotter, R.E."

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment, in the 3rd Cavalry of the Hydrabad Contingent:—

Ensign R. A. Gilchrist, of the 26th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 8th Regiment Native Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Squadron Subaltern, on probation, during the period Captain T. H. Way may officiate as 2nd in Command, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Captain A. J. Filgate, R. E., Assistant Accountant General, in Notification of 14th May 1869, is cancelled.

Mr. G. W. Strettell, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests in Berar, is placed in charge of the Forests in the Assigned Districts, under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, is relieved of the charge of the Berar Forests.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 2nd August 1869.)

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer:—

59th Foot.—Captain R. S. Shinkwin to have the local rank of Captain in India, from the 17th December 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

5th Lancers.—Lieutenant Francis Henry Hamilton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Massingberd, who retires. Dated 27th July 1869.

Cornet Alfred Herdman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted. Dated 27th July 1869.

19th Hussars.—Lieutenant Arthur George Webster to be Captain, vice Walker, deceased. Dated 23rd July 1869.

Cornet Francis Dallas Harding to be Lieutenant, vice Webster, promoted. Dated 23rd July 1869.

45th Foot.—Ensign John Humfrey to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Goad, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 23rd July 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

58th Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Herbert Milles to be Adjutant, vice Hill, who resigns that appointment. Dated 24th July 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2d. 6d. to £1 3s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Sumatra (s)	White	Suez, July 31.
	Myaram Dyaram	Platts	Singapore, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Magnolia	Goswell	Calcutta.
	Tilly (s)	Kingcome	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Colonel Fytche, Boyde, to Moulmein. Ship Sultan Basha, Nacoda, to Cochin and Alpy.

The ship Keerata Roodreen, to Cochin and Colombo began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 7 Hannibal ..... Hill ..... Liverpool, April 30.
Calcutta ..... Young ..... London, May 8.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4 Maurice and Reunion. Bara ..... Emore.
5 Bourdelais ..... Clenzean ..... Cocanada.
Punjaub (s) ..... Parker ..... Rangoon.
Candia (s) ..... Weston ..... Calcutta.
6 Meinam (F. S.) ..... Gauvain ..... Galle.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4 Blackwall ..... London.
6 Maurice and Reunion. Landgrew ..... Calcutta.
Meinam (F. S.) ..... Gauvain ..... Calcutta.
Candia (s) ..... Weston ..... Suez.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATH.

PIDDINGTON—August 6th, at Calcutta, suddenly, Edmund Piddington, Solicitor of the High Court, second son of the late Henry Piddington, aged 37 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

STANSFELD—July 30th, at Cannanore, the wife of Major T. W. Stansfeld, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

TURNER—August 6th, at Bangalore, Florence Georgina, infant daughter of I. Turner, Esq., 16th (Queen's) Lancers, aged seven months and three weeks.

LE CONSULAT de FRANCE a l'honneur de prévenir les Français qu'il sera CHANTE un TE DEUM, le DIMANCHE, 15 Août, à 10h., en la CHAPELLE CATHOLIQUE du Fort, à l'occasion de la FETE de S. M. l'EMPEREUR.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,
ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA,

RESPECTFULLY announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.

I have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with Spectacles which I have found to suit me much better than any I have hitherto been able to obtain.

Bombay, 31st July, 1869. N. M. WADIA.

FROM SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.

A. MENIST, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent for introducing Glasses upon an improved principle for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not procure a single pair of Spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worse. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of Spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I, therefore, without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,—Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

REPORT OF THE
BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, and also by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, a re-print of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, August, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1869.

ONE of the greatest pleasures of life is conversation. Yet in this country it is proverbially dull; go where you may, it is rarely that you hear people talking anything but shop. There is nothing like an interchange of ideas on a public question. If you are bold enough to hazard a remark on one, you are immediately put down as a bore. Nobody answers you, or if you do obtain an answer it is of that nature which tells you it is hopeless to continue the conversation on that point. You are forced to give up in despair, and revert to the appointments in the last "Gazette" or to the gup from the mofussil. It is wonderful how much we all lose by this lack of interest in public questions. Even in England it appears to be admitted that the art of conversation has sadly declined in this nineteenth century. The old days of the Garrick Club seem to have quite passed away. No doubt Johnson's wonderful powers contributed much to the development of conversation in the time, and even, perhaps, brought it to perfection; but even before his days people had discovered the peculiar charm which rational conversation had the power to confer on even the most homely dinner. Addison and Steele knew how to talk. Admirable as are the essays in the *Spectator*, yet nearly all the papers are in the conversational style. They are just what we might fancy the utterances of clever, well-educated, and genial men over a glass of ale. There is no affectation about them, no appearance of effort in the writers to be considered wiser than their fellows. Everything flows so pleasantly along. Yet it is strange that an art which should have been cherished in Queen Anne's days, and which should have advanced, improving as it went along, to George the Third's reign, should in a great measure have become extinct now. There are certain circles in London where people meet together to discuss questions of wide interest; but the art of conversation, as an art, is not what it used to be when Johnson and Reynolds, and Garrick and Borry and Poor Poll used to meet together. The decline of the art is all the more to be regretted, inasmuch as conversation is one of the principal instruments towards education. It is the greatest mistake possible to suppose that knowledge is obtained only by the study of books. The study of men is quite as essential to the attainment of sound information on any subject as the study of the best works extant on it. Men who write only from the ideas which they gather in the closet are never likely to see both sides of the question fairly. They are apt to exaggerate the importance of their own arguments and to depreciate their adversary's case. It is only by constantly meeting your opponent face to face and discussing questions in all their aspects that one can hope to form correct opinions. It is wonderful how plain and convincing the complainant's story is before you have heard the defendant's. Depend upon it in this world there are always two sides to every question. It has been said of many a great advocate that he wrote out his opponent's speech before considering his own. These things should convince us of the necessity of looking at every matter from, as it were, out of ourselves. It is conversation that gives us the opportunity to do so. There is no proposition about which all men are agreed. Start a discussion among half a dozen men, and you will find the greatest diversity prevail among their opinions. If the men are unintellectual and unable to form any just idea of the subject, you may despise their views, but you will be wiser if you consider them. We have often been struck with the puerility of the obervations made occasionally at a dinner table on some topic of public interest, but after-reflection has told us that we condemned the observations unjustifiably, and that we might have picked up some grains of truth from them if we had but tried to do so.

When we consider the immense advantages that conversation offers us to acquire information with the least effort and in the most pleasant way, we are inclined to wonder all the more at its neglect. Bacon has well said that "talking makes the ready man," and few will be inclined to dispute the wisdom of this remark. The amount of sound knowledge that may be acquired by listening to clever conversation is enormous. There are men who seldom read books, and of whom individually you may constantly hear the remark, what a fund of information he has. These are men who mix much in society, who began by talking the greatest nonsense, who gradually corrected their own observations by the remarks of others, who carried on this process of correction from year to year, and while doing so added constantly to their stock of knowledge, and who have finally arrived at a position which makes others wonder how clever they can be, although they never look at a book. We don't mean to imply that these men are conscious of what they are doing. They would probably themselves be puzzled to answer where they picked up their information and their ideas, but it is none the less true that there is a class of very able men who throughout life study not books but men, and who are as fit for most of the important public duties of life as others who devote themselves to the hard study of books only. We are far from saying that by conversation only a man may obtain all the information that may be necessary for his purposes. What we wish to maintain is that no man can perfect his knowledge without mixing much in society, and listening to the observations of intellectual men.

To the formation of a perfect mind both reading and writing, as well as conversation, are necessary. Mere readiness and information picked up casually, however considerable in amount it may be, will not compensate for the loss of those solid advantages which good books and the frequent expression of our thoughts on paper render us. But while reading enlarges our stock of facts, and writing makes us more exact, neither one nor the other will do for us what conversation does. It enlarges our sympathies, it inclines us to be more generous to our adversaries, and it sharpens the mind as no other intellectual whetstone can sharpen it. Man is naturally a sociable animal. He cannot live by himself, nor indeed can he live happily with only his wife and family. He is impelled to mix with men and women. He feels that craving for society which goes far to prove that complete banishment from it must in many respects be very injurious to him. Those who despise the benefits which arise from constant intercourse with others plainly show themselves to be deficient in some of the best qualities which go towards the formation of a perfect character. Men of sensitive temperaments who keep much to themselves are apt, when suddenly thrown into society, to display unseemly vehemence in the expression of their thoughts. It is not that they mean to be rude, but their manner has all the appearance of rudeness nevertheless. These faults are never committed by others who move much in society. They have thoroughly learnt that art which teaches them to give and take quietly. They know how far to carry on a conversation, and they know exactly when to stop. They are seldom betrayed into any expressions which are likely to give offence to their neighbours. It is this discipline, which all men acquire more or less by going into society, that makes conversation so useful. We not only pick up much information, but we learn how to govern ourselves; and such knowledge, when we come to apply it in our studies, will, in a great measure, prevent us from extravagance in both our thoughts and our language.

It is much to be regretted that in these days there should be no study of the art of conversation. It is allowed to develope itself as best it may. Of course, some men are so hopelessly dull that nothing would ever make them shine in society; but on the other hand, there are many who would talk ever so much better if they were taught in what good conversation consisted. Just as in many circles there is a great deal of unsuspected histrionic talent which only requires private theatricals to display it; so would it be found, if conversation were at all to be cultivated, that most people could converse very much better than they had any idea of. At present people sit down to dinner solely with the thought of what they are going to eat and drink. What they are going to hear or what to say does not enter their minds at all. The fact of the dinner being a success or a failure is a mere matter of chance. If some one should be lucky enough to start a subject that "takes," the dinner will probably pass off happily, but it is just as probable that it may be as dull as ditch water. If we think about the matter we shall find that those dinners or those parties which are associated in our minds with the most pleasurable feelings are not those at which we ate the most delightful dishes or drank the most sparkling of wines, but those at which we laughed and were merry, where the conversation flowed even more quickly than did the wine, and where he who said a good thing had it capped with something still better. When, therefore, we bear in mind that it is not meat and drink only that can make us happy, that with the best of food and the best of wines we may still pass a wretchedly dull evening, and when we remember, on the other hand, how much more we have enjoyed the plainest of dinners with two or three pleasant companions who have let neither the conversation nor the beer become flat, we should be satisfied of the importance of cultivating those faculties which tend to make us agreeable to our neighbours. There is really no excuse for conversation ever being dull. That it is so only proves that the topics which have been started have no interest for the company. If a suitable subject is introduced, an immediate change may be noticed in the observations made round the table. The truth is that people do not think in the least what is likely to gain the attention of their neighbours, but merely say at random whatever may be uppermost in their minds. The art of giving dinners has been much discussed of late, but it is not nearly so important an art as that of conversation. If the conversation is lively, the dinner is sure to be a success, but if it is flat the dinner must fail. In making up a dinner party how seldom does the host consider the feelings and dispositions of the guests! The consequence is that people with the most opposite sympathies and ideas meet together to be—silent. They cannot converse, because they feel there is nothing in common between them, or if any remarks are made these are of the most ordinary kind, and show all the more clearly what a mistake has been committed in bringing people of such incongruous tastes together. While the daily intercourse with our neighbours takes up so large a portion of every one's time, it should indeed be a matter of regret with us all that so little attention is paid to the study of conversation—an art which has the power to contribute in so large a degree to the happiness of both men and women.

OWING to the arrival of the English mail yesterday morning, we hold over our report of the proceedings at the meeting of the Bench of Justices on Wednesday. The first half of the report will appear in to-morrow's paper, and the remainder on Monday.

WE learn from Madras that the repairs of the pier have so far advanced that it is expected to be opened for public use by the end of September.

CAPTAIN J. H. LLOYD, of the Staff Corps, Superintendent of the Rajcote and Limree States, has obtained furlough to Europe for eighteen months, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of a non-effective hospital sergeant to all batteries of Royal Artillery in India, for the purpose of making out the medical returns of the battery and keeping up the medical records.

THE Government of India, we observe, has requested the Madras Government to furnish it with information as to the probable extra expense which would attend the introduction of the dry earth system of conservancy into every regiment and cantonment in that presidency.

THE "Englishman" has been informed that cholera has broken out at Phagoo, and that excursionists are fast returning. Casualties are reported to be large. The news has created a sort of panic at the Viceregal Sanitarium, and changed Lord Mayo's intentions of going there on a visit. Phagoo is not many miles from Simla.

IT has been ruled that in the case of compulsory retirement from Government service under the terms of the notification of the Home Department of the Supreme Government dated 25th January 1865, it is not necessary for an Uncovenanted Servant to submit a medical certificate of incapacity for further service, with a view to his obtaining the retiring allowance for which he may have become eligible.

A PERSON writing from Bundlecund says that, the most extensive preparations are being made for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh at the coming Durbar at Agra. Tents are being made with solid silver poles, and a set of harness has been ordered, among other things, by a native prince, to be manufactured of pure gold, set with precious stones. The statement may be an exaggeration; but there is no doubt the native princes invited will "go in" for pomp and show, and what that implies, so far as their subjects are concerned, may be readily conceived. *—Indian Daily News.*

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 23RD JULY.

SINCE my last the prospectus of the "Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Company (Limited)" has been issued. My letter anticipated the leading particulars of it, and I need only add that the proposed capital is £660,000 in 66,000 shares of £10 each, of which 61,000 shares are offered for public subscription, the remaining 5,000 being reserved as part payment to the Telegraph Construction and

n maintaining the land tax and the general position o the country were very great. He then proceeded to examine the policy for guaranteeing loans to the railways, which he denounced as a most extravagant system. The Government stood all the loss and the companies had no interest in economy, and the result was that the works on the lines were very defective. He pointed out that it was most desirable that the Government of India should use its own credit to raise the money and undertake the construction of the railways itself, in which case it would secure economy and efficiency which was frittered away now between the engineers of the Government and of the companies. He believed that of new lines, some of which were great magnitude and importance, the construction ought to be assured by the Government. They were particularised in the despatch which he would lay on the table. The whole length was 7,000 miles, and they ought to be constructed within the next ten years. There was a line up the valley of the Indus connecting Bombay with the Indus. He pointed out the commercial and strategical value of this line, which, as it went through several native states, ought rather to be constructed by the Government than by a private company, and he wished that Parliament might sanction the policy which the Government had laboured to initiate in this respect.

An interesting discussion followed, in which Lord Halifax, Lord Lawrence, Lord Lyveden, and the Marquis of Salisbury took part.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, 23RD JULY.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THERE was a very full attendance of members when the Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock this day. Mr. Gladstone entered the House from behind the Speaker's chair at a quarter after 4 o'clock and was vehemently cheered by his supporters.

CONSULAR JURISDICTION.

Lord Sandon gave notice that early next session he should call attention to the subject of consular jurisdiction.

PRESS LAWS.

In reply to Sir J. Gray,

Mr. Ayrton stated that up to the commencement of the present session the periodical press of the country was subject to two branches of law. One was imposed to assist the collection of taxation and repress supposed abuses in publishing libels. That branch of the law had now been repealed, but newspapers were still at liberty to have a stamp imposed for the purpose of circulation through the Post-office. The other branch of the law was the Copyright Act, which had not been affected in any way by the change which had taken place. Newspapers were still entitled to all the privileges which the Copyright Act imposed on them, but the Act also made it a condition that a copy of every newspaper should be deposited in the British Museum. Newspapers would require to be registered, and if any person made a false entry or infringed the Copyright Act, he would be liable to be proceeded against.

MARLBOROUGH POLICE COURT.

In reply to Mr. Locke,

Mr. Bruce stated that the attention of the Government had been called to the published comments of Mr. KNOX, the magistrate, upon the conduct and evidence of the police in a recent charge against three young men at the Marlborough police-court. He was of opinion, however, that the proper course for the gentlemen who felt themselves aggrieved to pursue was to summon the police for assault, or to proceed against them by way of indictment. Should the result be unfavourable to the policemen, it would then be the duty of the Chief Commissioner of Police to inflict such punishment upon the offenders as would meet the justice of the case.

Mr. Locke asked if the Government would undertake an indictment or would leave it to the persons aggrieved.

Mr. Bruce said he saw no reason why the Government should undertake a prosecution. The men adhered to the truth of their statement, and they had hitherto borne good characters in the force. The remedy also was cheap and easily attainable.

LIGHTHOUSE ON GREAT BASSES ROCK, CEYLON.

In reply to Mr. Candlish,

Mr. Lefevre stated that £7,000 had been expended in placing a light vessel near the Little Basses Rock off the coast of Ceylon. The estimated cost of erecting a light-house on the Great Basses Rock was £65,000. About £6,500 a year was now collected from vessels for the maintenance of the present light, and it was proposed by the bill now before the House to fix the toll at a half-penny per ton.

ALLEGED POLITICAL SERMON.

Mr. W. E. Price asked the Secretary of State for War whether his attention had been called to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 21, which contained the following paragraph:—"After the military services of Sunday last some hundreds of the soldiers comprising the Woolwich garrison were treated to a long discourse regarding the frightful visitations which invariably, as the chaplain said, followed disestablishment and disendowment. The unhappy son of Nebat who made Israel to sin was on this occasion identified with the Cabinet, especially Messrs. Gladstone and Bright." He asked further if the chaplain held Her Majesty's commission, and if there existed an order of the Horse Guards or the War Office interdicting military chaplains from making any political reference during the administration of religious services.

Mr. Cardwell said he had received a communication from the chaplain stating that the charge was wholly untrue, and that he had never preached a political sermon in his life.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The House then proceeded to consider the Lords' amendments and reasons upon the Irish Church Bill.

Mr. Gladstone on rising was received with cheers. He said that he rose under a heavy sense of responsibility, but with profound satisfaction to move that the House should agree to the amendments inserted last night without exception or reservation. There were six points in the amendments to which it was necessary that he should call attention. In the first place the Government assented to the excision from the preamble of "the words which specified that the surplus should not be appropriated to religious uses, but that it should be appropriated for the benefit of the people of Ireland. The Government would not have consented to that amendment if there had been no provision relating to the surplus in the bill, but as there was such a provision they felt that it would be invidious and unnecessary to require a theoretical or abstract declaration in the preamble of what would be better indicated in the latter clauses of the bill itself. The next point had reference to the date, and it was agreed that the 1st of January 1871 should stand, not as a token of victory, but as indicating the joint and harmonious opinion of the two Houses of Parliament. The third point related to the deduction of the stipends of curates from the incomes of incumbents, and the arrangement come to was that no man should be adjudged a permanent curate simply on the ground of having served a certain stipulated time, and that the period of service for which the curates' stipend should have been allowed in receiving the income of the living for taxation should not be one year but should be extended to five. The fourth provision was that which related to the glebe houses, and in substance the proposal of the Government remained unaltered. With respect to the surplus clause it would be reduced to a simple declaration that it was expedient that the proceeds of the property of the Irish Church remaining after the satisfaction of equitable claims should be appropriated mainly to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, yet so as not to cancel the obligations attaching to property under the acts for the relief of the poor, and it would further enact that that appropriation should take place in the manner which Parliament should hereafter direct. He asked the House to discard now, in considering the terms of this compromise, every word that might have been uttered which tended to embitter the discussion of the question, and he apologised for warmth of feeling into which he might himself have been betrayed. The main amendment was that which related to the commutation clause. The alterations made in it were two. One was that the proportion of clergy who in any diocese were to agree to commute was altered from four-fifths to three-fourths, and 12 per cent. would be added instead of 7. The pecuniary effect of the change would be to throw an additional charge upon the fund to an extent somewhat exceeding a quarter of a million. He congratulated the House upon the satisfactory settlement which had been arrived at, and praised the ability and moderation with which the debates and negotiations had been conducted in the House of Lords by Lord Granville and Lord Cairns. In conclusion he expressed a hope that the church now disestablished would develope within her those qualities by which a great career could be marked out for her, and that God would speed her on her new career.

Sir R. Palmer was of opinion that the course which had been taken was wise, honourable, and fair to both sides of the House. In all human affairs there was a point at which persons must accept an adverse decision and bow to superior force and power of those with whom the practical control of events remained, and when that point was reached it would be folly to refuse to see and acknowledge it. As to the compromise itself he thought it contained within it a substantial concession, both of feeling and of something that was of real practical value to the disestablished church. He also complimented Mr. Gladstone on the tone and temper with which the debates in the House had been conducted.

A short debate followed, in which Sir F. Heygate, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Lefroy, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Charley, and Mr. Kirk took part, most honourable members expressing their satisfaction at the settlement of the question.

Mr. Disraeli remarked that when the differences between the two Houses resolved themselves into a difference on matters of detail he had felt that to delay the settlement of the question would be to achieve a very doubtful advantage and might bring about disasters and difficulties of no inconsiderable kind. One honourable member (Mr. Vance) had deplored the compromise as an unconditional surrender. He denied that there had been any unconditional surrender, and pointed out that upon three most essential points the amendments of those who were opposed to the bill had been assented to. In point of fact if he had any opinion as to which party had the best of the arrangement he should deem it prudent, as a matter of debate, not to express that opinion. (Laughter.) On the whole he thought the House and the country would arrive at the conclusion that the compromise was a fair and just one. He knew that there were those who very much regretted that the point as to glebe houses had not been persisted in, but it must not be forgotten that it had been considered by some of the best judges at all times as a very questionable demand, and one which, if acceded to, might give rise to other demands which hereafter might be inconvenient and dangerous He hoped this would be the last occasion when political circumstances would be dealt with by abstract principles. They had been on the eve of a collision and misunderstanding between the two branches of the Legislature at a time when both had so deported themselves as to show that they possessed the confidence of the country, and he was sure they would all hail with satisfaction and ratify with pleasure the settlement which had at length been arrived at. It was no unconditional surrender, but a satisfactory and a statesmanlike settlement of details.

After some observations from Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Macfie, Sir John Gray, Mr. Miall, Mr. Serjeant Dowse, the Speaker put the question that the House should not insist upon its disagreement with the Lords' amendments, and it was agreed to.

THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL HARRIS.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India in a G. O. dated the 2nd inst. states that he "has received with deep regret the announcement of the death of Major General P. Harris whilst in command of the Allahabad Division of the Bengal Army. The conduct of this officer during the late outbreak of cholera at Allahabad was beyond all praise, and His Excellency feels it but just to General Harris' memory to place on record his high sense of that officer's zeal and devotion to duty, and of the noble example which he set to all those under his command during an exceptionally trying period of sickness and anxiety."

AN ASSISTANT SURGEON FINED FOR ASSAULT.

(*Bangalore Spectator*, Aug. 6.)

MR. DONALDSON *versus* Assistant Surgeon McCully, 16th Lancers. This case came on for hearing yesterday before the cantonment magistrate. The complainant charged defendant with assault and criminal intimidation on the evening of the 26th ultimo. The Court, having read the complaint, asked the prisoner what he had to say to it. He admitted the charge with the exception of having used the word "Budda" or "Buddawa" to complainant.

Mr. J. L. Mayer who appeared for the complainant wished to adduce some evidence in support of his case, but his Worship ruled that as the defendant had admitted the charges against him there was no necessity for it. The magistrate in passing sentence remarked that the assault had been made without provocation and that the defendant should have known better than to assault such a little man as the complainant; and considering his position, his Worship inflicted a fine of Rs. 200, and further to be bound on his own personal recognizance in the sum of Rs. 500, and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 250 each to keep the peace towards the complainant for the space of one year.

This case excited some interest in Court and serveral officers were present. The magistrate also ordered that Rs. 150 of the fine should be paid to complainant as compensation.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

THE Council met at Simla on Friday, the 6th August 1869.

VOLUNTEER ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief introduced the Bill to amend Act No. XXIII of 1857 (*to provide for the good order and discipline of certain Volunteer Corps, and to invest them with certain powers*). He said that he had explained, when moving for leave to introduce the Bill, that it was one of a formal character, and was in point of fact merely to remove what had become an error in consequence of the change in the constitution of the British Army in this country. But though the Bill itself was formal, it related to institutions of a different character. His Excellency referred to the Volunteer Corps established in various parts of India. In Calcutta, for instance, although the Volunteer Corps had appeared at one time to be near dissolution, but lately we had seen that, under their commanding officer, Colonel Walton, the corps had received a great development. At Karachi and Nagpur also flourishing corps existed, but the latest instance of a real development of the system was the voluntarily association of the employès of the East India Railway Company. His Excellency the Viceroy's sanction would have the effect of putting this new Volunteer Corps on a footing which would render it an example and a model to the corps which he (the Commander-in-Chief) hoped would in time be formed in connection with all the other Indian railways. The Bill was of so formal and simple a character that he did not propose to move that it should be referred to a Select Committee, but it would as usual be published in the *Gazette*, 1869.

The Council then adjourned to Wednesday, the 11th August.

THE MANAGEMENT OF MINTS.

FROM R. B. Chapman, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to the Mint Master, Calcutta.

"The Comptroller General of Accounts has submitted to the Government of India your letter to his address, No. 250, dated 3rd July, and his reply upon the question as to how a manufacturing establishment like the Mint is, consistently with the 'present stringent orders regarding Budget allotments,' to be worked so as to produce the utmost profit to the State.

"A cognate difficulty has been already raised in your remonstrances respecting the retrenchments from your Budget Estimate by the Supreme Government. In my No. 1726, dated 30th June 1869, you were told in reply that it was well understood that the busier the Mint was, the greater would be the profit to the State, and that the Government would of course be glad at any time to provide funds to keep the Mint in full working power; in case the demand for its services should increase beyond the expectation of Government as found when framing the Budget. The Budget Estimate of a reproductive institution like the Mint is, in fact, only the best forecast that the Government can make of the probable expenditure upon it."

"It would be plainly contrary to all economical principles, if you or any officer in charge of a similar manufactory were to understand the Budget orders, as by an arbitrary limit of expenditure preventing the profitable employment of the machinery at his disposal in the execution of authorized demands upon it. Such a misapplication of the Budget system would be wholly unjustifiable.

"If, at any time, you should find yourself unable to meet demands for the services of the Mint which you could otherwise, in your opinion, profitably comply with, merely because your Budget provision is exhausted, it would be your obvious duty immediately to apply to the Government to replenish your funds, and in case of *need*, you might even well take upon yourself the responsibility of forestalling the orders of the Government which would, if the profit of the transactions were clear and immediate, be certainly favourable. For the increase of expenditure would be compensated by a still greater increase of receipts. The Budget system is not applicable to the expenditure of an establishment working for a profit, and which makes profits in proportion to the activity with which it is employed, in the same way as it is to the ordinary expenditure of the administration."

A copy of the above is published in the *Gazette of India*.

GENERAL GARIBALDI writes to a correspondent in London that he does not intend to come to England at present. Consequently the announcement made in some papers is incorrect.

BOMBAY.

CANARA COLLECTORATE.—We learn from the weather report of the Canara collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th July, that the fall of rain was favourable, and sowing operations were in progress. Fever and cholera slightly prevailed in a few villages.

NAG PANCHMI HOLIDAY.—A fair was held yesterday at Nagpada on account of the Nag Panchmi holiday. This holiday is celebrated on the 5th of Shravan Shud, and ceremonies are performed to ensure protection against the bites of snakes.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 81,45,091, the value of the silver not assayed being *nil*; of the total, Rs. 81,10,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—A Marwaree merchant named Devcurn Javerchund was yesterday charged, before Mr. R. H. Showell, with driving a vehicle at Breach Candy road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th August, was 350, being an increase of 23 as compared with the preceding week, 87 more than the total of the week ending 11th August 1868, and 32 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 59 births were reported.

PUBLIC FERRIES.—The Governor in Council has delegated to Revenue Commissioners power to approve and modify rules made by Collectors of Districts for the regulation of public ferries, under section XII. of Act II. of 1868; and has also delegated to Collectors of Districts power to approve of regulations made by lessees, contractors, or farmers under section VI. of the same Act.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Sattara collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st July, informs us that the fall of rain was general and seasonable. The sowing of kurreef crops was completed in all the talookas, with the exception of Patitun and Kurrar, and the young crops were in a thriving condition. Cholera existed slightly in almost all the talookas.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th, 12-15 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 9th August, via Russia 6th August.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 6th, 7th and 9th August.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 6th and 7th Aug.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 55	0 9
" Calcutta	8 9	1 13
" Madras	4 51	0 30

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

List of undelivered messages in Bombay Signal Office—

For Ameer Mohummed Choota Meea, from Futtyghur Furrackabad, Nazeer Mohummed.

For Nursingloo Naidoo, from Tonghoo, Rungasawny Naidoo.

For Purshotum Pragjee Narcot, from Cannanore, Calanjee.

A SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING.

ABOUT 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, a calasee named Cummoo went to the house of Shreefa and Futtoo, courtezans, in the first Coombarwada Street, outside the Fort, and stabbed them with a knife. On information received the police immediately went to the spot and conveyed the females to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where Mr. Nana Morojee attended late at night and took the deposition of one of them.

Shreefa, woman, deposed—I am a prostitute, and live in Chuckla. One Futtoo, whom I call my daughter, lives with me. I know one Cummoo, calasee. I have known him intimately for the last two months, he having during that time lived and boarded in my house, and cohabited with Futtoo. At 9 o'clock this night I was sitting on a bench, talking with a Malabaree Mahomedan, when the aforesaid Cummoo came and sat down in front of me, smoking a *birree*. This was on the upper storey where I live. The bench was outside my room in a passage facing my room and others adjoining it. Futtoo had been out, and just as she returned and was a few paces from the bench on which I was sitting Cummoo got up and struck her. She cried out. Meanwhile Cummoo got down on the staircase which was close by, and I stood up and cried out "seize him." On this Cummoo returned and stabbed me in my left side. I saw that he had a knife in his hand like the one now shown me. There was a light burning in the aforesaid passage. As soon as I was stabbed I cried out and fell down, and Cummoo ran downstairs. There were several calasees present, but I am not acquainted with any of them, except the Malabaree Mahomedan, who had been sitting by me. Blood flowed profusely out of the wound inflicted on me, and afterwards the police sepoy who is now before me, and who calls himself Gunnoo Balajee, came and brought me and Futtoo in two buggies to this hospital. Cummoo had deserted from a ship in which he had been employed, and when he came back to my house last night I refused to have anything to do with him, and further told him that he must arrange to pay one Motee Bania a sum of Rs. 16, which I had borrowed of him for Cummoo. On this account, I believe, he stabbed Futtoo and me. I feel an excrutiating pain and am very thirsty. I cannot say if I can survive the injury I have received.

We learn that one of the women lies in a somewhat precarious state in the hospital. The calasee has absconded from Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 7th August, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	24,707	5	9
Merchandize	19,158	5	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	624	6	0
Electric Telegraph	628	2	6
Total Rs.	45,111	3	10
Corresponding week in August, 1868. Open 306 Miles.			
Coaching	27,247	7	10
Merchandize	14,346	6	0
Back Bay Earth Trains	69	6	0
Electric Telegraph	392	5	0
Total Rs.	42,055	2	10
Increase	3,056	1	0

FORT POLICE COURT.—12TH AUGUST.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Thomas Heirwaker, a seaman of the ship West Riding, was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

AT a meeting of the Conservative Club on July 22nd to consider the connection of Mr. Grenville-Murray with certain affairs which have been publicly discussed, it was resolved that he should cease to be a member of the institution; the figures being 190 to 10.

THE *Weekly Register* learns from an authentic source that seven or eight Anglican clergymen have determined to proceed to Rome in December next, for the purpose of attending the General Council, and obtaining from the assembled bishops an authoritative opinion respecting the validity or otherwise of their orders. Every endeavour will also be made to form a union between a large number of Anglicans and the Catholic Church.

AT a meeting of the Reform Club, on July 22nd, (which was a very large one) a resolution was unanimously carried to the effect that the meeting, having heard with great regret of the resignations of Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster of their membership of the club in consequence of the non-election by the committee of a foreign gentleman whom they had nominated, rejoiced to learn that those resignations had since been withdrawn, and referred to the consideration of the committee, as capable of amendment, the rule under which foreigners are now elected.

THE PENSION OF UNCOVENANTED SERVANTS.

THE following important correspondence has been published by the Government of India:—

Extract from despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, dated 29th February 1868.

Para. 2.—In regard to the opinion expressed by you "that the principle of a scale of pensions graduated according to years of service, is an equitable one," and "that the present arrangement of fixed rates of pension" for Uncovenanted Servants "for 15 and 25 years' of service, bears very hardly in some cases, and causes much dissatisfaction," I am desirous of being furnished with more precise information as to the graduated scale you consider it would be expedient to adopt in lieu of that at present in force.

Office Memo.—By E. H. Lushington, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India. Financial Dept., dated 14th July 1868.

The undersigned is directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to inform the gentlemen composing the Committee for leave of absence to Uncovenanted Civil Servants, that their views are also desired on the subject of giving a graduated scale of pension to Uncovenanted Civil Servants.

Papers bearing on this subject are put up for the perusal of the Committee, and an early day will be fixed, on the return of the papers, for their discussion in Committee.

From E. H. Lushington, E. C. Bayley, Esqs., Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Malleson, A. B. Sampson, E. Willmot, and A. M. Monteath, Esqs., Members of the Furlough Committee, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—dated 9th September 1868.

In obedience to the instructions of the Governor General in Council, we have the honor to submit the following report on the graduated scale we consider it would be expedient to adopt in lieu of that at present in force for regulating the pensions of Uncovenanted Servants, together with certain other suggestions for the improvement of the pension rules for this class of Government servants, which we trust will meet with the favourable support of the Government of India.

2. The present rules for retiring allowances are as follow:—

ALLOWANCES ON RETIREMENT.

"Para. 6.—On production by an applicant of such medical certificates as shall satisfy the Government under which he may be serving of his incapacity to serve longer in India, he may be allowed—

I.—Under 15 years' service, a gratuity not exceeding 12 months' salary.

II.—After 15 years' service, one-third of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any) during the previous five years, provided that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor of Rs. 2,000 per annum, if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

III.—After 25 years' service one-half of his average salary (and of his personal allowance, if any) during the previous five years, provided, however, that in no case shall a pension be granted exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, whatever the amount of salary, nor exceeding Rs. 4,000 per annum if the salary shall not exceed Rs. 12,000 per annum.

"Para 7.—After 30 years' service or upwards, a pension may be granted without production of medical certificate of the same amount and subject to the same limitation as that sanctioned for 25 years' service on medical certificate. This pension, as the reward of faithful, efficient discharge of duty for thirty years, is termed a good service pension."

Pensions of the full amount authorized in paragraphs 6 and 7 are to be granted only as the reward of approved service. In any case in which an Uncovenanted Servant, without having incurred the penalty of removal from Government employ, shall, nevertheless, in the opinion of the Government under which he has been serving, not be entitled to the full amount of pension, the local Government will make such a reduction in the amount of pension as it shall consider just.

The foregoing rates of pension and gratuity are applicable also without the production of a medical certificate of unfitness of service to officers discharged on reduction of establishment.

SERVICE TOWARDS PENSION.

Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

Service as a substitute does not count towards pension.

Periods of service before the age of 22, or of absence on other than privilege leave and preparatory leave, shall not count towards pension: nor shall preparatory leave be allowed to count as service if it is granted in addition to leave on medical certificate to an officer who has enjoyed leave of the latter description on two previous occasions.

The whole of the service, in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in an eligible grade, and on a permanent establishment, but claims barred by this rule will be specially considered if the promotion from an ineligible grade was bestowed as a reward for meritorious service or for good conduct.

The period of service must be continuous, but in case of the abolition of the office held by an officer, and his being subsequently employed by Government, his first period of service is to be taken into account.

3. We are of opinion that the scale of pensions might be more equitably arranged on the principles which regulate pensions for Her Majesty's Civil Servants in England under the Superannuation Act of 1859 (22 Vic., Cap. 26), with some modifications.

4. In conformity with that Act, we would reduce the minimum period of service qualifying for pension to 10 years, and we would allow every Uncovenanted Servant, to whom the rules would apply, and who should have attained the age of 55* years, or who may be declared by a medical certificate to be incapacitated by mental or bodily infirmity for further service, to be granted a pension calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of his salary for each year of approved service.

* In the English service the age for superannuation is 60 years, but the age for the Indian service is at present 55, and we think that the difference of five years may fairly be allowed.

5. We would retain the present rule by which the calculation is not made on the actual salary at the time of retirement, but on the average salary for the previous five years; periods of leave on reduced allowances should be omitted in the calculation.

6. We would not allow a higher pension than 30/60, or one-half of such salary, although the English rule allows a maximum of two-thirds, and we would fix an absolute maximum of £600 per annum, the maximum amount of pension granted to Covenanted Civil Servants. For pensions granted before the completion of 30 years' service under medical certificate, the maximum of £600 per annum should be diminished by 1-30th, or £20 for each year less than 30 that the pensioner had served. This will give a scale analogous to that at present in force for the Covenanted Civil Service.

7. We would, as at present, allow a good service pension of one-half the said average salary to all who had served 30 years, without requiring from them any medical certificate.

8. In the term "salary," we would include personal allowances and acting allowances of all persons who held a substantive appointment in a grade qualified for pension.

9. Persons who had not served more than 10 years would be allowed, as at present, a gratuity not exceeding one month's salary for each year of approved service. This too is strictly in accordance with the English rule.

10. We desire also to notice that, under the present rules, no service before the age of 22 is reckoned towards pension. We think this age should be reduced to 21. It can hardly be maintained that any one, whether Native or European, is an ineffective servant by reason of his being only 21 years of age.

11. Under Sir C. Wood's despatch No. 290, dated 23rd December 1865, certain officers of the Educational Department, who may enter the service after having attained the age of 25, are granted three years of service in computing the period qualifying for pension. This rule is analogous to the provision in section 4 of 22 Vic., Cap. 26, under which the Treasury Commissioners have specified various offices, the holders of which are allowed terms of ten, seven, and five years to be added to their service for the purpose of computing their pensions.

12. We are of opinion that the rule in favour of the Educational Department might be made more general, and we suggest that every Uncovenanted Officer who may enter the service after having attained the age of 25, and the salary of whose first office shall amount to or exceed Rs. 500 per mensem, shall be allowed three years' service in the computation for pension. The cases are rare when an officer receives such a high salary on his first appointment, and when they occur, it may be assumed that he has high qualifications. If this rule were adopted for all futur. employés, we would not allow it to affect injuriously any present incumbents in the Educational Department.

13. One important point remains to be considered. Under the present rules, no leave except privilege leave is reckoned in the periods qualifying for pension. We are of opinion that this bears hardly on the service.

14. In the Covenanted Civil Service, of the 25 years qualifying for pension, four may be spent on furlough, and we are of opinion that it is for the benefit of the public service that officers, especially Europeans, should be encouraged to take a moderate amount of leave. The present rule is strongly prohibitive of their doing so. We suggest that of the periods qualifying for pension one-tenth may be spent on furlough. Three years' leave in thirty years' service does not seem excessive, more especially in cases of sickness. The provision in the leave rules by which the allowances are reduced during furlough will prevent any abuse of the rules.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 241, dated 18th September 1868.

In your Financial despatch No. 86, dated the 29th February 1868, you stated that you were desirous of being furnished with more precise information as to the graduated scale which we considered it would be expedient to adopt in lieu of that at present in force, for regulating the pensions of Her Majesty's Uncovenanted Civil Servants in India. We referred this question for the consideration of the Furlough Committee, whose report we enclose, and we beg to recommend their proposals for your approval.

2. It will be seen that the scale proposed by the Committee is based upon that which regulates the superannuation allowances of Her Majesty's Civil Servants in England under the Superannuation Act of 1859 (22 Vic., Cap. 26). Under that Act no pensions are granted except under medical certificate, to officers who have not attained the age of 60 years. But as under the present rules, no officer can be employed in the Indian Service, after he has attained the age of 55 years, we think it desirable to retain, as proposed by the Committee, the rule by which a good service pension is granted, without the necessity of a medical certificate after the completion of 30 years' service. On the other hand, under the English Act, a pension may rise to forty-sixtieths of the salary of the retiring officer, and within this limit there is no absolute maximum sum fixed, however large may be such salary. The Committee propose to limit the pension of the Indian service to thirty-sixtieths of the salary, and also to fix an absolute limit of £600 per annum for the full pension, and proportionately lesser sums for pensions granted under medical certificate, before the completion of 30 years' service. In other words, they propose that if the salary of the retiring officer exceeds £1,200 per annum, the excess shall be set aside in computing the proportionate pension.

3. We are of opinion that, with reference to the comparatively high rate of salaries given for Indian service, the Committee are right in thus limiting the amount of pensions, and such limitation counterbalances the advantage of an earlier period of retirement above pointed out. Moreover, £600 is the maximum pension granted to Covenanted Civil Servants, and we may remark that in the case of Uncovenanted Service, this maximum will only be attained in exceptional cases.

4. The adoption of the proposed scale will not, we believe, be on the whole a source of extra expense to the State. The rules at present in force are for some periods of service more favourable than the proposed scale, as will be seen from the comparative table in the margin.

Of years' service.	Present scale of pensions in sixtieths of the salary.	Proposed scale of pensions in sixtieths of the salary.	Present Maximum Pension. Salaries not exceeding £1,200 per annum.	Present Maximum Pension. Other salaries.	Proposed maximum pension.
			£		
10	...	10	...	...	200
11	...	11	...	...	220
12	...	12	...	...	240
13	...	13	...	...	260
14	...	14	...	...	280
15	20	15	200	300	300
16	20	16	200	3 0	320
17	20	17	200	300	340
18	20	18	2 0	300	360
19	20	19	2 0	300	380
20	20	20	2 0	300	400
21	23	21	2 0	3 0	423
22	23	22	200	300	440
23	23	23	200	300	460
24	20	24	200	300	480
25	30	25	400	500	500
26	30	26	400	500	520
27	30	27	400	500	540
28	30	28	400	500	560
29	30	29	400	500	580
30 & Upwards.	30	30	400	500	600

5. We concur also in the recommendations of the Committee in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 14th paragraphs of their report. The rule proposed in paragraph 12 seems to afford a fair test as to the class of officers to whom some years of service may be allowed in analogy with the provisions of section 4 of the English Superannuation Act. It seems invidious to make an exception, as at present, exclusively in favour of certain officers of the Educational Department. When an officer who has attained the age of 25 is, at the commencement of his service, appointed to a post carrying a comparatively high salary, such an appointment affords *prima facie* evidence that the officer has spent some years before entering the service in acquiring qualifications by which the State benefits.

6. The Committee in their 14th paragraph have given, we think, fair reasons for allowing a portion of the time qualifying for pension to be spent on furlough, and the proportion of one-tenth seems to us moderate.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 51, dated 26th January 1869.

I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 18th September 1868, No. 241, and the report of the Furlough Committee forwarded therewith, on the subject of a graduated scale of pensions for the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the several Indian Governments.

2. This report was called for by you in order to comply with a request by Sir Stafford Northcote in his Financial despatch, dated the 29th February last, No. 86, to be furnished with precise information as to the graduated scale of pensions, which you had expressed an opinion that it would be desirable to establish for Uncovenanted Servants.

3. Acting upon the report of the Committee, you now propose for adoption a scale of pensions, based mainly on that contained in the Superannuation Act of 1859 applicable to Civil Servants in this country.

4. The scale which you propose would admit of the grant to Uncovenanted Servants after 10 years's service, of pensions equal to ten-sixtieths of their salaries with an additional sixtieth for each year's additional service up to 30 years, a maximum being fixed varying from £200 per annum after 10 years' service to £600 after 30 years' service.

5. You also propose that, instead of the advantages allowed by the existing rules to officers of the Educational Department, every Uncovenanted Servant who may enter the service after the age of 25 years, and the salary of whose first office shall amount to Rs. 500 per mensem and upwards, shall be allowed three years in the computation of his service for pension, and that of the period of service so qualifying for pension one-tenth may be passed on furlough.

6. You do not consider that the adoption of the proposed scale would, on the whole cause extra expense to the State, and you refer to the comparatively high rate of salaries granted for Indian service as rendering it expedient to fix a limit of £600 per annum as the maximum pension to be granted to Uncovenanted Servants.

7. I entertain doubts as to the accuracy of the opinion expressed by you that the adoption of the proposed scale would not lead to increased expense. Under the existing rules, an Uncovenanted Servant (unless employed in the Educational Department) is not entitled to a pension until he has completed 15 years' service, exclusive of furlough or leave on medical certificate; whereas the proposed rules would admit of the grant of a pension after 10 years' service, including one year's absence. Even in regard to Educational Officers, the existing rules do not admit of the grant of any pension until after 12 years' service, while, under the proposed rules, pensions might be granted after seven years' service to any Uncovenanted Civil Servant who entered the service at the age of 25, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. Although, therefore, for certain periods of service, the proposed scale would be somewhat below that at present in force, the general tendency of the proposal is to increase the number and amount of the pensions.

8. It is also necessary to consider how far the scale proposed by you bears a due relation to the pensions provided by Government for the Covenanted Service, as it would be obviously unjust as well as inexpedient, to grant to Uncovenanted Servants a more favourable scale than that enjoyed by Covenanted Servants.

9. The maximum limit which you propose to fix for the pensions of Uncovenanted Servants appears to have been framed specially with reference to the invalid pensions allowed to Covenanted Servants compelled by ill health to retire before completing the period of service necessary to entitle them to full annuities, but it must be remembered that the grants from Government of pensions to Covenanted Servants must be reduced by the value of their subscriptions to the Civil Service Annuity Fund, which is merged in the invalid pension; and that although £600 of the full annuity of £1,000 is granted by Government, the annuitant has incurred the risk of his total subscriptions being lost to his family, in the event of his having died only one day before his admission to an annuity, a risk which is not incurred by Uncovenanted Servants.

	Covenanted Civil Servants.	Maximum Uncovenanted Servants.
Under 5 years' service	Gratuity of £500	Gratuity of one month's salary for each year of service.
	Per mensem. £	£
Above 5 and not exceeding 10	150	—
" 10 " " 15	250	200 to 280
" 15 " " 20	350	300 " 380
" 20 " " 25	450	400 " 480
25 years and upwards	500	500 " 650

10. It appears, therefore, that even if it were intended to increase the retiring pensions of Civil Servants generally, the adoption of the plan which you have proposed would give to Uncovenanted Servants a great advantage as compared with the Covenanted Servants in regard to retiring allowances, a result which you can hardly have contemplated.

11. I do not, however, see any reason to doubt that the scale of retiring pensions for Uncovenanted Servants at present in operation is sufficiently liberal, and I must decline to sanction the changes which you have proposed.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 69, dated 19th March 1869.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's despatch No. 51, dated 26th January 1869 in which your Grace declines to sanction the proposals made by us in our letter No. 241, dated 18th September 1868, on the subject of pensions to the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

2. As we apprehend that we may not have succeeded in making the scope of our recommendations clearly understood, we trust that we may be permitted to submit further explanations on the subject.

3. Your Grace's objection to comply with our recommendations is founded on two grounds:—

1st.—That the granting of pensions after the completion of 10 years' service, the present minimum being 15 years, will cause extra expense to the State;

2nd.—That the scale proposed is more favourable than for members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

4. With regard to the first of these objections, we beg to state that as pensions for service from 10 to 14 years would only be granted in case of incapacity from mental or bodily infirmity to serve longer, they would be very rare; and that as they would range from ten to fourteen-sixtieths of the salary taken on an

LORD CARINGTON'S TRIAL.

THE trial of Lord Carington for an assault upon Mr. Grenville-Murray began on Friday morning July 23 at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell. The court was crowded from an early hour. The assault, it will be remembered, originated in consequence of an article which appeared in a paper called the *Queen's Messenger*, reflecting on the character of the late Lord Carington of which paper Mr. Grenville-Murray was supposed to be the responsible editor.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine (specially retained) and Mr. Gill appeared for the prosecution; the Solicitor-General Sir J. D. Coleridge, Q.C., M.P., (specially retained), Mr. Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., Mr. Poland, and the Hon. E. Thesiger were for Lord Carington. There were on the bench Lord Colville, Mr. Halswell, Captain Parsons, General Tremenheere, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Rigg, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Robarts, Mr. Henry Edwards, M.P., Mr. H. H. Hamond, Mr. Levick, Colonel Elsey, Mr. R. E. Arden, Mr. H. Pownall (chairman of the court), Mr. Pen, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Faulkner, and Lord Ernest Bruce.

On the case being called on, a legal point was raised by the Solicitor General, but the Assistant Judge said the case might proceed, and if he was required to take a note of the objection he would do so at the proper time.

The deputy clerk of the peace (Mr. Francis) then read the indictment, charging Charles Robert Lord Carington with assaulting Mr. Grenville-Murray on the 22nd of June last, to which he pleaded "Not guilty."

Mr. Gill then proceeded to open the case on the part of the prosecution.

The learned counsel said,—Gentlemen of the jury, this is a case in which Lord Carington is charged with an assault upon Mr. Grenville-Murray. I assure you, gentlemen of the jury, this assault was not an assault committed in the ordinary way—not one in which a man in anger strikes another, or one in which upon certain provocation one man injuries another. This was a preconcerted, premeditated, prearranged attack upon Mr. Grenville-Murray, in which Lord Carington, in concert with other friends, some time before the actual assault was committed, took such steps as would effectually ensure his success in assaulting Mr. Grenville-Murray, as, before the assault was committed, Lord Carington did not even know Mr. Murray by sight. Then in order to make himself familiar with the features of the gentleman he wanted to make his victim, he took the extraordinary step of procuring his photograph, which he studied for some time, in order that he might become familar with Mr. Murray's features. As then arranged between Lord Carington and others, who will be called as witnesses, on a certain night (June 22) Lord Carington met Mr. Grenville-Murray on the steps of the Conservative Club, and then attacked and assaulted him for certain purposes of his own. Now, gentlemen, I shall ask you particularly to divest your minds of any consideration of the position either of the complainant or the defendant. It cannot matter to you that the defendant is a peer of the realm, a justice of the peace, and a magistrate for this county. No doubt you will hear from the other side that Mr. Grenville-Murray has been subjected to certain proceedings in another court. These proceedings are probably a part of the arrangement entered into between Lord Carington and his friends to injure Mr. Grenville-Murray, and if they are gone into by my learned friends, I shall have an opportunity of addressing you on this point of the case, but only so far as my learned friends shall open it to you. At all events, gentlemen of the jury, I shall show you distinctly by the evidence that Lord Carington prearranged and preconcerted with other people, and did commit a cowardly, dastardly assault upon an innocent and unarmed gentleman as he was unsuspectingly leaving his club. I submit, if these facts are proved, I shall be entitled to ask the court to visit Lord Carington with such a punishment as shall be an actual punishment, and not a mere nominal fine such as Lord Carington would not care for, and which, under the circumstances, would be no punishment at all.

Evidence was then gone into and the case was concluded in the course of the afternoon.

The jury were absent three-quarters of an hour, and then found a verdict of guilty of common assault committed under circumstances of the very strongest provocation.

The defendant was bound over in his own recognizances to come up for judgment when called upon.

The result was much applauded in court.

THE ABYSSINIAN ENQUIRY.

THE brief reports of the proceedings before the Abyssinian Committee, received by last mail, brought us down to a point in the middle of the evidence given by Mr. Dundas on July 16. The epitome of the concluding part of his evidence, as brought by the present mail, is as follows:—

He considered that the coal supplied from the north was of an inferior quality, and was not suitable for steam purposes. It was impossible to obtain any certain data in respect to coaling of vessels for the royal navy. He could speak from long experience as to the superior value of smokeless Welsh coal as compared with north of England coal for war purposes. Coals were supplied at £13,000 for 13,000 tons. There was no truth in the statement that had been made to the effect that vessels chartered for carrying our coals spent half a ton in going to a certain station, and half a ton in returning, and that they delivered no coals at all. (Laughter.) He stated, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, that an arrangement was made by the Peninsular and Oriental Company at Bombay, in order that there should be no attempt made to derange the market price of coals. Every arrangement was made to secure punctuality in the transit and delivery of coals during the expedition.

Admiral Mentz next stated that he was inspector of transports engaged in the service of the royal navy. He said he received his instructions direct from the Admiralty, and gave evidence tending to show that close care was exercised under the late Government in providing for the efficiency of the transport service during the Abyssinian expedition. After some further evidence the committee adjourned.

The committee resumed its sittings on July 20, Mr. Candlish in the chair. Admiral Mentz, being recalled, read a number of documents. He was understood to object to the system under which the transports were chartered. On being discharged they were entitled to the full amount of hiring. He thought it would have been much wiser to have had a certain sum fixed for discharge. He did not know, as a fact, that any of those ships obtained charters home or to any other part. Thirty-six ships were tendered but only 29 of these tendered according to the terms of advertisements. With regard to tenders which were rejected, although the rates were lower than those at which other transports were accepted, his instructions were to pay more consideration to the efficiency of the public service than to the rate of hire. The Minier, which tendered at 25s. per ton, to start immediately, no extra rate to be paid if she were discharged in India or at home, was rejected, whilst another ship was engaged at 32s. 6d. per ton per month, 17s. 6d. additional to be paid if discharged, and was not ready until 14 days after the date of hiring. The terms of the contract were that all ships should be ready for immediate despatch, but this was subject to survey. He did not think that ships after being engaged could take advantage of the time occupied in fitting and repairing to make alterations as to suit the purposes for which they were engaged. The Bosphorus was engaged at 32s. 6d. per ton per month if discharged at home, and 50s. per ton if discharged in India, and she was not ready for despatch until 14 days after she was accepted. The Golden Fleece was engaged 12 months, and was paid £49,324; the Mauritius engaged 13 months, 12 days, was paid £42,872; the Queen of the South, engaged 13 months and 26 days, was paid £45,427; the total being, £136,123 17s. 4d. He was not aware that the whole of these ships shortly after their return were sold for £50,000. He had made an inquiry as to the rate per ton at which ships could have been bought at the time they were accepted. He had acted upon the instructions of Sir S. Northcote, and had conferred with him on the engagement of tonnage. There was an uniformity of opinion between them. Coal was sent by steamer to the Cape for supply to the transports, the cost being £6 9s. 3d. per ton; whilst at Bombay coals might have been bought at £3 10s. per ton. There would, therefore, have been an unnecessary cost for ships which could not have steamed themselves through. All ships were engaged by gross tonnage. That was the invariable rule in the mercantile marine. Adjourned.

The committee reassembled on July 23, the day the mail left. Captain Tryon read memoranda he had written at Zulu Bay containing a retrospective glance of the operations relating to the transport of troops and luggage and other matters, since the sailing of the vessels containing the troops had departed from Bombay. He could not state accurately what were the duties assigned to the owners and chartered parties of the different transport ships. There was no deficiency of supply. It formed a part of the chartered parties to supply water, which the officers provided. When the captain of a vessel wanted water for his crew, he gave him an order for it, and it was supplied him at 2d. a gallon. He could not say whether the Government supplied the coals or not. A gentleman, named Taylor [Turner?] said that the coals were generally supplied by Government. The coals at Bombay averaged about £2 10s. There was no separate stock of coal supplied for the vessels. They received an estimate from the captains of the vessels, stating how much coal was required for steam and cooking. There was no check over that estimate. There was no provision in his department for superintending the supply or consumption of the coals. In every instance the coals discharged from the colliers were weighed. In some cases as low as twenty rupees a ton were charged for coal. The same method was adopted with regard to the weighing of coals as was resorted to in England. In every case the coal was weighed. Captain Tryon then entered into some details as to the victualling of the officers on board the transports, which he did not consider expensive in cost.

[The report of another of the evening papers contains the following passage:—

"In answer to the Chairman, the witness said some ships—five or seven—might have been discharged at Annesley Bay, but were not so discharged, but were sent on to Bombay. When he arrived at Bombay he found that no charter party stated where any particular ship should be discharged. He called the attention of Commodore Young to the subject, and the commodore thought the ships might be discharged anywhere. Afterwards the charter party were altered and a definite port was mentioned, usually that at which the vessel was engaged."]

MEN OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.

THE LAST.—THE JOURNALIST.

AND last though not least amongst the men of the Second Empire comes our lively friend the journalist, who turn by turn laughs at them all. With him there is no respect of persons. The senator, the prelate, the field-marshal, the Imperialist deputy, the Opposition deputy, are all one in his eyes. He looks upon them as figures raised aloft by Providence for him to fire shots at. Friend or foe, reactionary or liberal, it scarcely matters a rush; they are people in power, that is enough. The mission of a journalist is to shoot, that of men in office is to be shot at. As to the writers who stand up as a body guard and try to protect the great against the shots of the press, they are not to be counted as journalists. Their sharp-shooting colleagues repudiate them. A writer who defends the Government—no matter what the Government is—stands labelled as a "functionary"—a man whose opinions are bought. His friends of the press shrug their shoulders at his name, and the public, an intelligent public, do likewise. In talking of a French journalist, therefore, it must always be understood that the journalist proper belongs to the Opposition. He may be a Radical if he likes, or he may be a Legitimist, an Orleanist, or a moderate Republican; but he must not be a Bonapartist. If he have any lurking sympathies for the Imperial dynasty, he must studiously repress them until either the Napoleons die out or be dethroned. If he chooses then to advocate their cause, and say that never were sovereigns more enlightened or more just, he will find six-tenths of the public to agree with him.

There are people who are always in office and others always out of it. Certain individuals have the buoyancy of cork, and whatever be the changes of the sea, are sure to keep floating on the surface. One day you see a man holding a post of trust under the Bourbon monarchy. Masses are the order of the day, and he goes to mass. But on the morrow, without previous warning—crack!—down falls the Bourbon throne; a torrent sweeps over it, carrying away altars and nobility, divine right and hereditary prerogative. Also for our poor friend in the post of trust! The whole fury of the storm must have burst upon his head. And you expect to hear of him next, dating his letters from Holyrood or Goritz. But no; as soon as the wind has been lulled there he sits as before. Masses have gone out of fashion, and the cry now is for tradesmen legislators and an army of Gardes Nationaux. The change suits him perfectly. Instead of receiving princes he receives retired cheesemongers who have been elected deputies; and, instead of dreaming of marrying his daughter to a dashing marquis of the Gardes Royales, he looks out for a bridegroom amongst the opulent tallow-chandlers who hold commissions in the milice-bourgeoise. All this lasts for a few years more, when there is another crack, another burst of wind, and another torrent which sweeps down everything that had been left standing before. This time you make up your mind that it is all up, not only with the friend, but with the post of trust. You are quite prepared to learn that the two have come to grief together, the former defending the latter; and if you are a man of feeling you heave a sigh. However, you are soon consoled; for, both after this storm and the one or two others that follow it, your friend remains exactly where he stood at first; so that you end by adopting the conclusion that Providence has given him one of those waterproof natures which may defy the malice of showers. On the other hand, there are men whom their destiny places once and for all in the Opposition. Like people who array themselves in secondhand clothes, they always seem to pick up the opinions that others have discarded. Under the Bourbons they are Bonapartists; under the Orleans dynasty, Legitimists; during the Republic they become Royalists; and under the Second Empire, Republicans. Always popular for their pluck they talk naively of what they have suffered for the cause of progress. Every succeeding Government has locked them up a few times, and after each term of imprisonment they have come out more convinced than ever that the only form of government compatible with civilization is that which is being proscribed. Charming fellows, gay, clever, and witty; they pass half their time in raising their friends to power and the other half in pulling them down again. Sometimes it happens that one of them, endowed with a measure of talent bordering upon genius, gets caught by the Government, and almost forced into office. But he soon grows melancholy in his new post. The temptation to laugh at his colleagues leaves him no peace. When he finds himself in a gold-laced coat with a bit of red ribbon on his breast, he groans like the small boy who wanted to go and make mud pies with his playmates, but was prevented because he had got his best clothes on. Existence loses its sweets, and he is generally never so happy as when some lucky blunder he has committed allows him to return to his desk, to his bourgeois, and to his beloved opposition. It was one of these delightful spirits, professing Republican ideas, who, on being told that if a revolution happened there would certainly be a republic, answered in alarm—"God forbid! for I should have to be a Ministerialist."

There is an exquisite paper in Paris known as the *Feuille de Choux*. It is more popular than all the others, having a circulation of 50,000—that is, more than double that of any other fifteen-centime journal. All its contributors belong to the order of mortals alluded to above; they are Oppositionists. Certainly it would be difficult to find a set of more pleasant companions, for they have always got something to say and are always laughing. The only thing they would be puzzled to tell one is their opinions. They have wit and imagination enough to set a city floating; but in the matter of settled convictions their whole joint-stock would not fill an egg-cup. Their editor is one of those amiable geniuses who arise once or so in the course of every generation to sway and amuse society. One day it occurred to him that the usually accepted method of conducting a newspaper was a wrong one. He accordingly started a journal after his own heart, every contributor having a right to broach what ideas he pleased, and to sail under his own colours. Out of the highways and byways of literature he got together the best staff of writers that love or money could find. They were all of different parties, but that was of no consequence. Each of them was pledged to attack the Government, and whether he did it with blue or red ink was a point which the editor thought perfectly immaterial. Of course, it was to be expected that in a journal constituted under such circumstances, each writer having a column or two to disport himself in as he listed, the members of the staff would occasionally come to loggerheads with each other, and exchange shots between them, instead of combining together to fire at the Government; but this again was a trifle. The editor was aware that the sight of two journalists abusing each other from adjoining columns of the same paper would be sure to entertain the public and might in times of dulness prove a godsend. From a commercial point of view, the more of such episodes there were the better; the combatants could always be reconciled when things had gone far enough.

It was my good fortune to know one of the principal contributors to the *Feuille de Choux*, a man of note on the boulevards, and one upon whom the *Feuille de Choux* was dependant for half its success. His name was Armand de Beaupré—that is, his real name was Gipon, but as Gipon is not a name which any man who respects himself can sign to an article, he had adopted the name of Beaupré as being more euphonious and better-looking. There is a great deal in a name—much more than Shakespeare thought. Since the passing of the law of MM. Tingry and Laboulie, which obliges French journalists to put a signature to their articles, French editors have made nomenclature a study, and in some instances have soared to fantastic heights in the art of amending patronymics. M. Arsène Houssaye, the editor of the *Artiste*, is well known for his prowesses in this respect. One day Henri Murger, the novelist, presented himself to ask for employment. "Yes," said M. Houssaye, "I shall be delighted—but wait a minute, I don't like the name of Murger—let us see if we can't improve it a little." Then, after reflecting a few moments, "I've got it," he said, "look here: *Murger*, with a tréma over the *u*, it gives it what we want, a *cachet* of novelty, something new and half foreign, like your style."

Armand de Beaupré was a journalist from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, and had been so ever since he was twenty. His father had thought to make a "functionary" of him, and had put him into a Government office to climb up his way by dint of honourable toil to the post of sub-receiver-general or sub-prefect. It is generally in this way that French journalists begin. At eighteen young Gipon found himself a Government clerk with £80 a year and just enough to do to fill one hour out of the six which he was supposed to give each day to the State. During the five spare hours he took to writing articles. Eighty pounds a year was not much, especially for young Gipon, who lived on the scale of five hundred. And as he saw no prospects of getting any more for some five years to come—when he stood a chance of being promoted to £100 per annum—he wrote to try and square his budget a little. Had it not been for this Gipon would have preferred remaining idle. He had no particular affection for literature; in fact, he was rather averse to it than otherwise. His ideal of existence was to get up at eleven and breakfast; after that to read novels, with his feet on the mantelpiece, till five. At five to go to the café and linger over his absinthe till dinner; and, after dinner to wind up the evening at the theatre. The editor was aware that he had an article accepted. It was an article on the Deluge, considered from a new point of view, and it so much astonished the editor that he printed it out of curiosity to see what the public would say. The public were amazed, and wondered what it meant; whereupon the editor sent for Gipon and asked him whether he was in the habit of looking at everything else from the same curious aspect as the Deluge. Gipon answered that to the best of his belief the views he took of the Deluge were those which he took of most other things in life, and he produced an article on the art of government. The editor took possession of this document, which was even more astonishing than the paper on the Deluge, and from that day young Gipon, with his name revised and edited as Armand de Beaupré, took rank in Paris as "un original."

Lucky the Frenchman upon whom his compatriots look as "un original"! "Terque quaterque beatus" as Horace said of somebody; for he may write what he pleases, and the less his readers understand of what he says the higher is his reputation for talent. Armand de Beaupré is bound by treaty to produce three *chroniques* a week for the *Feuille de Choux*. A *chronique* is an article which begins any way and ends anyhow. It commences with a lamentation over the heat of the weather, goes on to talk of the Franco-Belgian question and winds up with a regret that strawberries should cost a penny the pottle more than last year. When Armand de Beaupré is at a loss for a subject he tells his readers how he amuses himself of an evening, where he lives, who are his friends, and what sort of faces his neighbours pull when he inaugurates a convivial dance towards the small hours of the night. Sometimes Armand arrives at the office of his paper in a state of excitement verging on fury. He has been overcharged by a cabman, dunned by his tailor, or misfitted by his shoemaker. Down he sits with his eye flaming, and writes an article in three columns, which is intended to strike horror into the soul of the cabman, the tailor, or the shoemaker. The editor nods approvingly at the article. Perhaps he would rather have had something else, but he knows his French public, and is quite aware that an article directed against a bootmaker, and recounting the trials of a journalist, will always please them better than a paper on the differential calculus or the international monetary commission. Perhaps the shoemaker replies, and denies that the boots were too tight. In this case the editor and proprietor of the *Feuille de Choux* are all drawn into the quarrel together. The letter is inserted (for French law obliges an editor to insert the "rectification" of any individual alluded to in his columns); but the bootmaker is denounced in an editorial note to the indignation of the public, and the affair generally ends either in a duel—French bootmakers fight duels—or in an action for damages. Tout cela à cause de bottes!

It would be too long to enter into a recapitulation of all the subjects which the fertile genius of M. Armand de Beaupré develops for the instruction of his readers; but it may be worth while observing that this merry, amiable, and somewhat insignificant writer forms part of a class who have gradually weaned away Frenchmen from serious journalism and taught them to look at the press as something founded merely for the amusement of mankind, and not in any way for their instruction or their moral improvement. To be sure, M. Armand de Beaupré calls his profession *un sacerdoce*; and frequently tells his readers that he has given up a noble and lucrative career (read £80 per annum), to devote himself wholly to instructing them. Half his readers believe him, the other half do not. But this fact remains, that nine-tenths, of those who think him a genius or who hold him simply to be an agreeable chatty fellow, accept his views upon things as current money, quote him as an authority, and join with him when he takes to laughing at either Church or State.

Both M. Armand de Beaupré and his readers thus jog along life pleasantly side by side, typifying between them in a tolerably accurate manner French society of the present day. The serious men in France are more than ever now the exception. Thackeray used to say that Frenchmen were all drunk together; that it was the air of their country that made them so. This is going too far; Frenchmen are not drunk, they are only merry. But they are merry in season and out of it. Grown sceptics as to the possibility of a good Government—thanks to the repeated deceptions—they scarcely have any real love for liberty. What they like is to rail, and throw stones like schoolboys. It makes very little difference with them whether the Government walks fast or slow. They have a syllogism which is the mainspring of all their arguments: "Governments are always stupid. We have a Government. Therefore, our Government is stupid." Do not try to reason them off this ground, for it would be useless. If you did it in a newspaper, you would be designated as a "vendu;" if you tried it in colloquial intercourse, you might possibly be set down as a mouchard. The Frenchman pure must attack each succeeding dynasty until it falls. People are beginning to say that the present dynasty will perhaps escape the fate of its predecessors and by wise concessions contrive to hold his place. It may be so, but I doubt it. There are too many Armand de Beauprés and too many *Feuilles de Choux*. However, as the old Romans used to say, "Absit omen!" for if M. Armand and his friends were ever left to manage matters we should see funny things in their attempts at government.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE CASE AGAINST MR. GRENVILLE-MURRAY.

THE case of Mr. Grenville-Murray and Lord Carington was very prominently before the public the week before the mail left. On Saturday, July 17, Mr. Murray was charged at Marlborough-street with committing perjury in the evidence which he gave before Mr. D'Eyncourt when he prosecuted Lord Carington for assaulting him and for inciting him to a breach of the peace. The principal witness was Mr. Nokes, the chief clerk of the court. The point sought to be established by the prosecution was that Mr. Grenville-Murray on that occasion had disclaimed responsibility for the conduct of the *Queen's Messenger*, while in point of fact he was responsible for it. To establish the latter fact, the prosecution called Mr. Peter Ranken, printer, Drury House, Drury-court, who said Mr. Murray first called on him in December, 1868, about an estimate for a paper. He had several interviews with Mr. Grenville-Murray, in company with his son, Reginald Murray. In the middle of January terms were come to for bringing out the *Queen's Messenger*. The editorial department was to be in the hands of Mr. Reginald Murray. Mr. Ranken was to be paid weekly. The paper was published by Mr. Hughes, at first in the Strand, and afterwards in Tavistock-street. The first paper was published on the 21st of January. Mr. Ranken afterwards received an indemnity by post against any action for libel that might be brought. The proofs of the articles were sent to Mr. Reginald Murray, at D 2, Albany, and Mr. Reginald attended to correct proofs at the office up to April, after which Mr. Murray corrected proofs, and one or two numbers were corrected by Mr. Wyndham Murray. He received two cheques—one for £50 and the other for £45—from Mr. Grenville-Murray, through his (witness's) son. The money was for printing the *Queen's Messenger*. After a prosecution was commenced the witness went with Mr. Hughes to some solicitors in the King's Bench-walk, and in consequence of what passed he went the next morning to the Albany, and saw a lady who was general manager after Mr. Reginald Murray had left England. He also saw Mr. Grenville-Murray, and asked him for some protection, as some of the articles were likely to become the foundation of prosecutions. Mr. Murray said he could give him no protection. Subsequently he gave up the papers in his possession to Messrs. Newman and Rokeby, and also agreed to give up the premises to Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Murray's solicitor, provided the rent was paid. The cross-examination of Lord Carington's witnesses, and the examination of witnesses for the defence, was postponed to Thursday, to which day the case was adjourned.

On the second day of the hearing, Mr. Ranken in the course of his cross-examination said he went to Messrs. Newman and Rowcliffe, and told them that as Mr. Grenville-Murray would not give him any protection he was prepared to assist them. They asked him to give proofs and copy of past numbers of the *Queen's Messenger*. He should have considered himself bound to give up the copy to Mr. Reginald Murray if he had applied for it. He did not ask for it he had no hesitation in giving it to Mr. Newman. He took an undertaking from Mr. Newman that he would hold the documents until he was compelled by process of law to deliver them to some other persons. He understood Mr. Newman to refer to the action which was then pending. Mr. Newman and Mr. Rowcliffe came to his office for the papers, but he could not say on what day it was; he thought it was after the 10th of June. It was between the 10th and the 20th of June. Terms were arranged for giving up the papers. The solicitors did not say positively that he should not be prosecuted. They told him that most likely he would be put to the bar, but that, having given all the assistance in his power, his punishment would be very slight, if any. They said their object was to reach the writer of the libel, whom they believed to be Mr. Grenville-Murray. Lord Carington's name was not mentioned. It was at that time the talk about Lord Carington had not been published in the paper. He gave up the proofs and copy, and they were taken away in a cab. He did not see the papers again until yesterday, when he saw them at Mr. Newman's offices. He went there because Mr. Newman wished to fix more clearly the time at which Mr. Grenville-Murray began to correct proofs. He found that it was at No. 13, April 15. He corrected all the subsequent numbers up to 20. He saw Reginald Murray in the first week in April (he had been away a week or two). He seemed to manage the paper, but Mr. Wyndham Murray corrected the proofs. He introduced Hughes to Mr. Grenville-Murray, as publisher. At first Hughes thanked him, but afterwards he did not. He last saw Mr. Grenville-Murray on the 10th or 11th of June, but it was not about the *Queen's Messenger*. It was about the offices in Tavistock-street, which had been taken in his name. He never heard Mr. Grenville-Murray talk about dropping the paper, but he always understood that it was only to run during the parliamentary session.

Mr. Hughes, in his evidence, said that at the beginning of the present year he was introduced to Mr. Grenville-Murray and Mr. Reginald Murray by Mr. Ranken. Their conversation was about the publication of a newspaper to be called the *Queen's Messenger*. Both gentlemen took part in the discussion, but nothing transpired to show what was the relationship between them. He understood at the time that they were distantly related. Mr. Grenville took the most active part in the arrangements. Afterwards he wrote a letter to Mr. Grenville-Murray stating his terms, which were 15 per cent. commission up to 1,000, 12½ per cent. up to 2,000, 10 per cent. above 2,000, and 25 per cent. on all advertisements. He was to push the sale of the paper, to hunt up advertisements, and other matters. The terms were accepted. After one or two numbers he had a communication from Somerset House, and he had a conversation with Mr. Grenville-Murray, who asked him if it was necessary to register. Witness said it was, and then Mr. Grenville said it must be registered in the name of Mr. Reginald Murray, as he did not wish to be seen in the matter. Mr. Reginald Murray did not come after April. In February, Mr. Grenville-Murray stated to witness, in the presence of Mr. Reginald Murray, that he (Mr. Grenville-Murray) was the editor of the paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—He had not been to Somerset House about the paper prior to that date. The conversation took place at 291, Strand, which was then the publishing office of the paper, about eight o'clock in the evening. Mr. Reginald Murray was present when it took place, when Mr. Grenville-Murray said he was the editor. He could not day what induced Mr. Grenville to say he was the editor of the paper, but he thought it was in reference to a conversation about an article headed "Lord Barabbas." Witness had spoken of it and said it was very strong, on which Mr. Grenville-Murray said he was the editor of the paper and was responsible. Mr. Grenville-Murray did all editorial work and wrote the articles. He wrote the article headed "Lord Barabbas." He produced a letter commencing "The Editor of the *Queen's Messenger*," &c., which was in the same handwriting as the guarantee which Mr. Grenville-Murray gave him, but he did not see either of them actually written. He communicated with Reginald Murray from time to time, beginning, he should think, about the early part of February. He always looked upon Reginald Murray as the manager and sub-editor of the paper—never as the editor. He did not know of any other sub-editor than Reginald Murray. (Several letters were put in beginning "the editor of the *Queen's Messenger*," with a view to show that Mr. Reginald Murray wrote as "the editor.") All letters addressed to the editor were sent up to Mr. Grenville-Murray in the Albany. He did not wait for Mr. Reginald Murray to come down to open them.

The case was further adjourned till Saturday.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 21, 1869.

THE following is an extract from a Despatch received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Warsaw, dated July 13, 1869:—

"From this date all persons may circulate in the Kingdom of Poland without a special visa, the latter is only required for persons leaving the country. "Everybody must be either in possession of a passport or of a receipt, to show that his passport is deposited with the authorities of the district, where he has his domicile, and must be prepared to produce his passport or such a receipt, if required to do so, by a competent authority."

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 20, 1869.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Johann Heinrich Runge as Consul at Belfast; of Mr. R. Martin as Consul at Dublin; of Mr. Carl Ludwig as Consul at Aberdeen; of Mr. Johann Otto Lietke as Consul at Glasgow; of Mr. Hermann Quosbarth as Consul at Dundee; and of Mr. Adolph Robinow as Consul for Leith and Edinburgh, for the North German Confederation.

St. James's Palace, July 20, 1869.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Foley, to appoint Major Robert Edward Henry, late 86th Regiment, one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Captain C. C. Baines, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Foley, to appoint Captain Charles Edwyn Wyatt, late 5th Lancers, one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Captain A. G. F. Cotton, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Foley, to appoint Captain Arthur Walker, late 79th Highlanders, one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Captain H. Doncaster, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Foley, to appoint Captain Francis Pavy, late 74th Highlanders, one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Captain E. G. Mainwaring, deceased.

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL, JULY 22, 1869.

The Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, a copy of a communication which has been received from the Spanish Government, stating, with regard to the port and navigation dues established by the Decree of June, 1868, that the flag and not the port of departure is considered as the test for the admission of vessels to the privileges granted by that Decree.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 23RD JULY, 1869.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—For Cornet T. E. Case to be Lieutenant, by purchase, as stated in the Gazette of the 6th July, 1869. Read, Cornet Benjamin Lee Guinness to be Lieutenant, by purchase, &c., &c.

12th Lancers—John Arthur Scourfield, Gent., to Cornet, by purchase, vice Thomas Richard Peareth, who retires. Dated 24th July, 1869.

13th Hussars—Cornet Maximilian Bieber to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Jackson Moore, who retires. Dated 24th July, 1869.

14th Hussars—Lieutenant George Robert Elwes to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thomas Allan Henry, who retires. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Cornet Gerald Edmund MacCarthy to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elwes. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Cornet James Kentish, from the 15th Hussars, to be Cornet, vice MacCarthy. Dated 24th July, 1869.

15th Hussars—Arthur Gambier Holland, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Kentish, transferred to the 14th Hussars. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Royal Artillery—Second Captain Arthur Kennedy Rideout to be Captain, vice W. J. Wilson, placed upon temporary half-pay. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Lieutenant Thomas Bramston Hamilton to be Second Captain, vice Rideout. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Lieutenant Thomas Charles Price to be second Captain, vice Brevet-Major C. F. Roberts, placed on temporary half-pay. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Lieutenant Dudley William Buckle, from temporary half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice W. H. B. Sale, who has resigned. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Royal Engineers—The surname of the Gentleman Cadet from the Royal Military Academy, appointed Lieutenant with temporary rank, in the Gazette of the 6th instant, is *Henn*, and not *Heun*, as therein stated.

The second Christian name of Gentleman Cadet Maxwell, from the Royal Military Academy, appointed Lieutenant with temporary rank, in the Gazette of the 6th instant, is *Thomson*, and not *Thomas*, as therein stated.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lord Francis Charles Gordon-Lennox to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Edward J. W. Stratford, who retires. Dated 24th July, 1869.

7th Foot—Gentleman Cadet William Coles, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Francis Worthington, who retires. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Then second Christian name of Ensign Hobart is *Robert*, and not *Henry*, as stated in the Gazette of 6th July, 1869.

9th Foot—Lieutenant Zachary Stanley Bayly has been permitted to retire from the Service by the Sale of his Commission. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Lieutenant Marsden Samuel James Sunderland to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Bayly, who retires. Dated 24th July, 1869.

11th Foot—Ensign William Apthorp to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Richard Cumberlege, deceased. Dated 24th May, 1869.

15th Foot—Captain Aldred Oldfield to be Major, by purchase, vice Francis Powell Hopkins, who retires. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Lieutenant Francis Walter Cary to be Captain, by purchase, vice Oldfield. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Ensign Delves Broughton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Philip Caddell, who retires. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Ensign William Andrew Cuthell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cary. Dated 24th July, 1869.

George Charles Kynaston Pigott Roupell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Broughton. Dated 24th July, 1869.

William Henry Rushbrooke, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cuthell. Dated 25th July, 1869.

18th Foot—Ensign John Cator Stockley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James Mortimer Webster, who retires. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Gentleman Cadet Arthur Close Borton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stockley. Dated 24th July, 1869.

35th Foot—Lieutenant William Trooke to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant R. H. Ross, who resigns that appointment. Dated 24th July, 1869.

42nd Foot—Edward George Grogan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Arthur Henry Johnstone Douglas, who retiers. Dated 24th July, 1869.

46th Foot—Lieutenant Robert Brereton to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Grieve, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1869.

48th Foot—Ensign Samuel Martin Gully to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice John Moxon, who retires. Dated 24th July, 1869.

51st Foot—Major Samuel Alexander Madden to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel William Agg, who retires. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Captain Francis James B. Reed to be Major, by purchase, vice Madden. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Lieutenant Henry Montague Trenchard to be Captain, by purchase, vice Reed. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Ensign George Denshire to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Trenchard. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Edward Vansittart Mackay, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Denshire. Dated 24th July, 1869.

64th Foot Lieutenant Artemus Thomas Aglen to be Captain, by purchase, vice Horace S. Harrison, who retires. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Ensign Frederick Herbert Saunders to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Aglen. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Arthur Symonds Justice, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Saunders. Dated 24th July, 1869.

73rd Foot—Captain and Brevet-Major James Whittaker Barnes to be Major, without purchase, vice Frederick Reeve, deceased. Dated 5th June, 1869.

Lieutenant Archibald Henry Sharp to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet-Major Barnes. Dated 5th June, 1869.

Ensign George Chapman Walker to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Sharp. Dated 5th June, 1869.

78th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Frederick Rowley to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, Bart., who retires. Dated 24th July 1869.

Ensign Henry John Knight to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rowley. Dated 24th July, 1869.

William Brewster McDougall, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Knight. Dated 24th July, 1869.

89th Foot—Lieutenant Albert James Hesketh Daubeny to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant A. W. Price, who has retired. Dated 23rd June, 1869.

101st Foot—The promotion of Ensign Randall on 27th February, 1869, to take place in succession to Lieutenant W. B. Hatton, *placed on temporary half-pay*, and not *superseded for being absent without leave*, as stated in the Gazette of the 26th February, 1869.

103rd Foot—Ensign Theodore Campbell Heiliger Macdonald to be Lieutenant, vice E. G. P. Wood, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th May, 1869.

106th Foot—The Second Christian name of Ensign Gubbins, is *Edgeworth*, and not *Edgworth*, as stated in the Gazette of 2nd February, 1869.

109th Foot—Ensign Thomas Robert Matheson Macpherson, from the 101st Foot, to be Ensign, vice A. J. F. Reid, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Lieutenant C. C. Smyth has been permitted to resign his appointment as Instructor of Musketry. Dated 1st July, 1869.

Medical Department—Surgeon Robert Speedy from half-pay, late 45th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Oliver Barnett, seconded on appointment to the Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Dated 24th July, 1869.

Half-pay—Lieutenant William Cavanagh, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Captain, without purchase. Dated 24th July, 1869.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Henry Rodes Green, C.B., K.C.S.I., Bombay Staff Corps, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 3rd February, 1866. Dated 5th April, 1868.

The undermentioned Officers of Royal Marines, who have retired upon full-pay, to receive a step of honorary rank, in accordance with